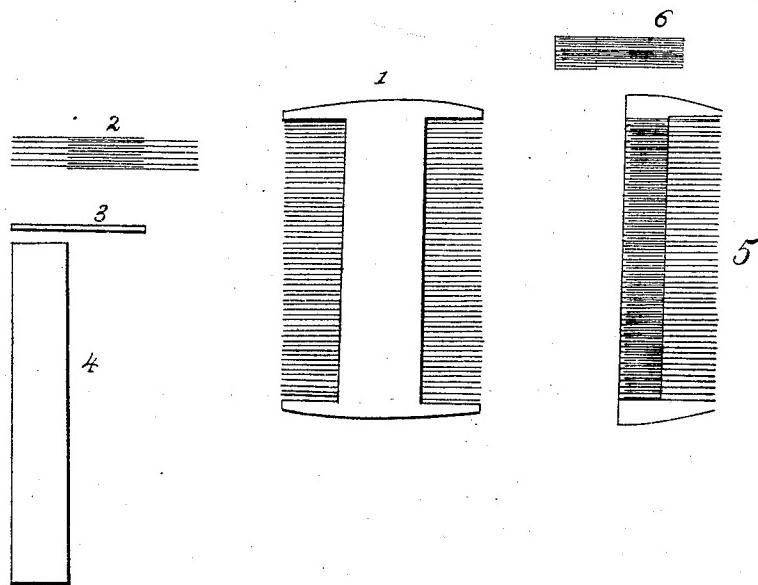


R. A. Ives,
Comb.

No. 661.

Patented Mar. 28, 1838.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD A. IVES, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

MODE OF MAKING METALLIC COMBS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 661, dated March 28, 1838.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD A. IVES, of Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States, have invented and brought into use a new and useful Improvement in the Mode of Manufacturing Combs of Metal, of which the following is a true, full, and exact description.

Instead of cutting the teeth of the comb by an instrument in a plate of a suitable size for the comb, I make the comb of slender pieces or slips of metal of the thickness, width and length required for the teeth according to the size and fineness of the comb to be made as follows: I take a piece of metal suitable for making comb, rolled down flat and even of the thickness which I wish the teeth to be when the comb is made this I cut into strips of a suitable width for the teeth and also of a suitable length for the bigness of the comb to be made. See Figure 3 in the drawing. These slips I place together side by side but alternately lapping onto each other so that the parts lapping together form the body of the comb and the parts of the slips extending beyond the laps constitute the teeth on each side of the comb. When a sufficient number of slips are put together in this way to make the comb of a proper size a guard tooth is placed on each end of them and the parts or slips being put together are soldered in to a solid mass, forming in part the bar or body of the comb, and the slips extending each way beyond the laps form the teeth leaving a space between each tooth equal to its thickness. To give sufficient strength and firmness to the body or bar of the comb, solder on a piece of thin metal on each side of the comb of the length and width of the body or bar of the comb. See Fig. 4. To be more particular, after getting the slips ready as before stated set up one slip edge-wise thereon, other partly by the side of it but lapping on to it and extending out from it long enough one way for a tooth of the comb then another slip parallel to the first and lapped on to the second and so on alternately lapping and extending each way from where they lap until a sufficient number are placed to make the comb of the length required, as may be seen in the drawing Fig. 2 accompanying this specification. That part where the slips which are lapped together form the bar or body of the comb,

see Figs. 1 and 2, and that part, Figs. 1 and 2, of the slips extending each way from where they lap form the teeth. When a comb is to be made with teeth on but one side, see Fig. 5, double down one end of the slip or tooth of sufficient length to form the bar or body of the comb. That part so doubled down forms the space between the teeth, see Fig. 6. The bar or body of the comb is soldered together and strengthened by soldering pieces on each side as above described. The teeth are brought to a point with an emery wheel and finished with a revolving polishing brush. These combs may be made of any metal which is sufficiently fine, firm and elastic to form the teeth and which will not easily corrode, such as gold, silver, German silver, commonly so called, but I have found German silver, considering the expense and all other circumstances connected with the manufacture and sale of the article, the most suitable and useful metal to be applied to this purpose.

I do not claim the use or application of metal to the manufacture of combs or any of the parts of the comb described as aforesaid as my invention taken separately and independently of my method of making combs as above described. Neither do I claim to be the inventor of the mode of making comb teeth out of single pieces of metal and making the spaces with separate slips of metal between each tooth such having been previously known but

What I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In making combs with a double row of teeth lapping the slips alternately so that the slips forming the teeth on one side shall form the spaces on the other and vice versa, and the above described mode of uniting the teeth and strengthening the comb.

2. I also claim in making combs with a single row of teeth the mode of uniting as above described.

This comb when neatly finished and well polished is much preferable to the finest ivory comb. It may be made much finer and yet of sufficient strength. It cleanses the hair better and has a fine effect upon the pores of the skin of the head and often removes the headache.

RICHARD ALLISON IVES.

Witnesses:

W. THOMPSON,
W. WALLIS.